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A

SYLLABUS
OF A
COURSE OF LECTURES
ON THE
THEORY AND PRACTICE
OF
MIDWIFERY,

INCLUDING THE
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN:

Read by THOMAS POLE,

AT HIS

THEATRE in THOMAS'S-STREET,

BETWEEN THOMAS'S AND GUY'S HOSPITALS, IN THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

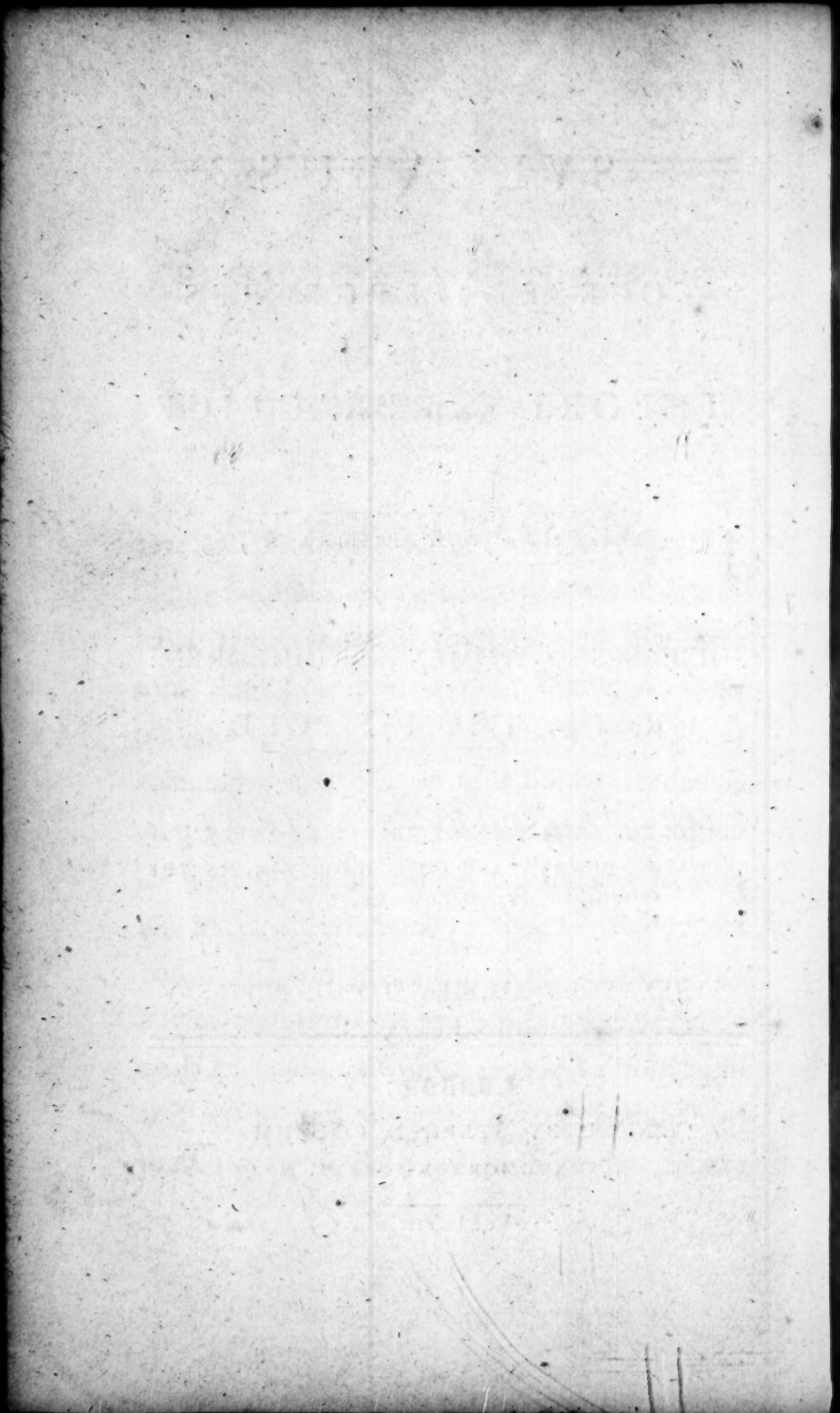
WITH A

PREFATORY ADDRESS TO HIS PUPILS.

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M DCC XCVII.



PREFATORY ADDRESS.

FROM the time I first commenced Lecturer in Midwifery, it has been, and, I hope, ever will be, my study to render these Lectures as useful as possible; and such were the motives which induced me to print this Syllabus, which will be a great accommodation to you, from its answering every purpose of general notes, which are sometimes inaccurately taken in manuscript, from the attention of the pupils being divided, when both the eye and the ear are employed in the inspection of preparations, and hearing their explanation; more especially during the first course, when it must be supposed the language

guage of the science is not yet familiar to their ears. And if they wish for more particular notes than the Syllabus affords, they will of course be more accurately taken, by having much less to write than would be the case without a Syllabus; these additional notes may be made on the blank paper with which the book should be interleaved, Such whose memory may be sufficiently retentive, to enable them to take down the substance of the Lectures after they are delivered, without the assistance of additional notes, the Syllabus furnishes with the arrangement of the matter contained in each Lecture; and by that means they will preserve the proper order in writing them at large.

I would advise that no pupil should think himself qualified for the practice of Midwifery, by the most diligent attendance of one course of Lectures only: this is not sufficient

sufficient to fix in his mind the principles of a science so extensive in itself, and so intimately connected with the other departments of medicine. To those who never intend to embark in the practice, it may be barely sufficient to give them general ideas of the healthy changes, and of the diseases dependent on pregnancy and parturition, to guide them in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, when there may be any possible connexion; but those who intend to lay themselves out for the practice, should be well informed on every point; for after acquiring all the knowledge attainable in this way, they will in the course of future practice, find cases sufficiently involved in obscurity, to teach them diffidence, and the necessity of advancing opinions with a cautious reserve; it is therefore requisite that such who mean to practise it, should attend several courses; as many as opportunity will possibly admit; not unnecessarily omitting
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any one Lecture, or even a part of one, as by this, they may so far break the chain of connexion, as to render some of the subsequent Lectures more or less obscure and unintelligible. Such who have the opportunity of attending a number of courses, I should advise to defer writing the Lectures until the two last courses. In the last but one, they may write them as fully as their memories will serve them ; and in the last course they will have an opportunity of comparing their copies with what may be then delivered, and correcting any accidental errors, or supplying any omissions ; by these means the subjects will be more permanently fixed on their memories ; and the future perusal of which will serve to revive such parts as may, nevertheless, in course of time, be effaced from their recollection, especially in respect to those things which do but seldom occur in practice. And such manuscripts will also be valuable testimonies of their assiduity during
their

their studies, and, no doubt, will essentially contribute to their future success and prosperity.

In order to encourage an attendance of Lectures for a sufficient length of time to qualify you amply for practice, I wish to propose some advantages to such who may enter as perpetual pupils; those I would recommend to an early attendance of real labours, and to deliveries on the artificial body, or, what is commonly called the machine; that they may be qualified to introduce to real practice the junior pupils, until they also become qualified to attend their own patients singly. Thus they will have a double opportunity of experience.—In the delivery of all difficult and preternatural cases, they will have the preference; this will also give them superior advantages in that part of the practice which is most important. And as the perpetual pupils will
probably

probably reside in London during the summer season, at which time the number of students is considerably lessened, they will, during that time, have still more ample opportunities of extensive practice; this, by due attention on their part, cannot fail of rendering them expert practitioners before they settle in business for themselves.—And further, whenever opportunities occur of inspecting by dissection the diseases of those who die in the charity, or in private practice, they will have the privilege of attending.

In order to render these Lectures as useful as possible, I have studiously embraced every opportunity of collecting such human and comparative anatomical preparations, as tend to elucidate the structure, healthy changes, and morbid affections, &c. of parts relative to the science of Midwifery. When the real parts could not be obtained, or did not admit of preservation, the deficiency is amply supplied

supplied by paintings, drawings, models, and casts in plaster of Paris, &c. accurately coloured, which answer equally well, and in some cases better, than the parts themselves; these compose an extensive museum, consisting of about a thousand articles, the product of many years diligent labour*.

That nothing may be wanting on my part to promote your improvement, and to lay a foundation for your future prosperity, I have appropriated my library to this purpose, and accommodated my pupils with books to read at their own apartments, upon terms calculated only to pay the unavoidable wear, and to replace any which may be lost, at the

* I am here under the necessity of apologizing for a needless repetition of part of this paragraph, in a note in the second page of the Syllabus, which was printed before I had written the Preface, wherein I have thought it proper and necessary to give you much more ample information on these points.

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expence

expenſe of the loſer. This has hitherto afforded peculiar ſatisfaction to thoſe who have attended my Lectures of later years. For the information of ſtudents reſpecting what books are recently publiſhed, the Medical and Chirurgical Review is taken in and laid on the table for general uſe, in the Theatre only.

It will be naturally inquired, what ſource of practical improvement is provided for the pupil who attends theſe Lectures? On this head I have it in my power to give the moſt ſatisfactory information;—this of courſe ſhould be the firſt object of conſideration in the eſtabliſhment of a ſchool of Midwifery; and ſolely with this view, was founded the *Obſetric Charity* for the delivery of poor women at their own habitations, of which I have the entire management, relative to the care of the patients, and diſpoſal of the labours. This inſtitution, from its commencement,

mencement, has afforded the most ample opportunities of practical improvement that could be wished for, and often a greater number of labours than the pupils have been disposed to attend ; which has laid me under the necessity of requesting, what I hope you will excuse my repeating in this place, that whoever undertakes the attendance of a patient, would, on no account, decline that intention, without returning the name and address of such patient to me, or my assistant, before she may be taken in labour, that another attendant may be appointed in his stead ; the neglect of this has sometimes been a cause of disappointment and suffering to the patients, uneasiness to my own mind, and injury to the institution. In order to encourage a due attention to those objects of your care, I have not subjected you to any expence for the attendance of labours ; in this you are relieved from a burden much complained of in all other classes, with whom

it

it has been usual to pay every patient a certain sum, and to find them in all necessary medicines, &c. Neither will you have any perquisites to pay to nurses, or messenger calling you to labours, or on the receiving of certificates of your attendance of the Lectures. The labours will be fairly divided amongst the pupils, on such a plan as to exclude the possibility of any one acquiring an unfair number by bribing the messengers, much complained of in some places. If any pupil should be disappointed of a labour by the patient herself, which has sometimes happened, it will lie with me to make up that deficiency, upon his application; and it will ever be my study to give the most entire satisfaction to each individual.

Whenever cases occur in my own private practice, or in the charity, out of the natural and ordinary course, I shall think it my duty to communicate them publicly, in the theatre,

theatre, with such explanations and comments as may render them subservient to your advantage.

It will be readily conceived by every one who reflects on the subject, what superior advantages are to be derived from the attendance of private labours, compared with those in public hospitals, or lying-in houses, in which so large a number of pupils attend every patient in labour, as scarcely to afford each an opportunity of making more than one or two examinations, to inform themselves of its progress; from which very little advantage can possibly be derived; and it is not to be expected women of decency will subject themselves to such an attendance, in violation of every sentiment of delicacy; and however properly the attendants may endeavour to conduct themselves, it is a scene decidedly repugnant to common decorum. In such situations the mind becomes accus-

tomed

tomed to habits of indelicacy, both of conduct and conversation, which is imbibed by insensible degrees, and when rendered familiar by frequency, we too often remain unconscious of the progressive contamination. To guard as much as possible against those sources of corruption, and to furnish far more advantageous means of improvement, by more favourable opportunities of observing the progress of labour through its several stages, will be rendering you as individuals, and the public at large, a very essential service; for this purpose the *Obstetric Charity* was principally established; and which is liberally supported by voluntary contributions, so as to enable us, not only to exonerate you from any expence for attending the labours, but also, to contribute very considerably to alleviate the distresses of those who become objects of our care; as well as to provide, in some degree, for the children.—In this institution we are in the
practice

practice of sending, at most, two persons to a labour; which we often find useful and necessary, as by it the more experienced pupils introduce those who are yet uninformed; and in case any difficulty or danger should occur, one is to remain with the patient, whilst the other comes for me; as I have promised to give my attendance in cases requiring extraordinary assistance, and which opportunities I shall cheerfully embrace, to render the case as useful to you as possible.

It may afford a further satisfaction to such who are ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, to be informed that there is held, once a week, in the evening, at the Lecture-Room, a Society for the improvement of the pupils in the science of Medicine, principally composed of medical students, under the title of, *The Philo-Medical Society*; where every member will have the opportunity of relating, and hearing related, the histories of interesting cases,

cases, which fall under their notice, during their attendance of the hospitals ; of writing, in his turn, on medical subjects, for the purpose of discussion, and taking his part in the discussion of those written by others. Thus exercising their talents in the search after truth, much useful information may be derived ; by these means they will also acquire the habit of communicating their ideas, in public or private companies, with an agreeable facility, which gives a brilliancy of character, of no small importance to a medical practitioner.

This Society is by no means established as an exclusive privilege to my own pupils, it is composed of a considerable part of those who attend other teachers of Midwifery. When I was applied to for the use of the theatre for this purpose, it was the furthest from my thoughts, that others' students should be under the least restriction ; I
granted

granted the Society the use of the room with far more liberal views, and ever shall consider those whom it may think proper to elect, let them be the pupils of whom they may, as much entitled to the privileges granted, as if they were belonging to my own class. These remarks are introduced with an intention to remove any restraints of delicacy, which, it has been suggested, some have felt, in attending the meetings of this Society, on account of the place where they are held.

It only remains to apologize for the price, which I foresee I shall be under the necessity of laying upon this small work, and which may be comprised in a very few lines.—It is printed with a view to your advantage, without any apprehensions of pecuniary emolument to myself, any more than considering that your improvement and my interest are, in some degree, inseparably connected.—It

will also readily occur to your minds, that the sale must necessarily, from the nature of the book itself, be very limited; consequently it would have been inconsiderate to have printed an edition large enough to have reduced the price to what is usually charged for books of the same size, calculated for general reading. And when it is considered what a large portion of your time and labour it will save, and how much it will contribute to the accuracy of your manuscripts, as well as the liberality I have shewn, in exonerating you from any expence in attending labours, I am persuaded you will not be disposed to think me exorbitant.

HINTS

H I N T S

RELATIVE TO THE

ESTABLISHING OF A SOCIETY,

UPON A NEW PLAN,

UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE READING SOCIETY.

IT has, for a considerable time past, been a subject of consideration with me, upon which I have had occasional conversation with several intelligent medical characters, who have concurred in opinion, whether a Society of this kind, under this, or some other more suitable title, might not be established with great advantage to the students of Medicine, belonging to the Borough Hospitals, as well as a number of those settled in the practice of the several branches of Medicine,

cine, in their vicinity ; to promote the design, I shall cheerfully accommodate the Society with my lecture-room, which I consider as the most convenient in the neighbourhood for the purpose ; and, in order to communicate my ideas on this subject with the greater perspicuity, I drew out the following sketch of a few rules and regulations, by way of proposition ; these are but a superficial and crude outline, shewing the principles upon which it may be established, and I am well aware they will require further digesting, by persons better qualified than myself, to render them adequate to the purpose.

SKETCH OF THE REGULATIONS.

1st. I would propose that the officers should consist of presidents, a treasurer, a secretary, readers, and librarians.

2d. That the presidents be limited to a suitable number, hereafter fixed upon, chosen
out

out of the members of the Society at large, who may possess suitable qualifications for the office; giving the preference to persons settled in London, to prevent too frequent and unnecessary changes.

3d. That the presidents should preside in regular rotation, and be invested with power to regulate the business of the Society according to its laws; preserve due order in the discussions which may arise, &c.—and that all observations made, should be addressed to the president in the chair.

4th. That the treasurer should receive and keep a regular account of all monies paid into his hands by the secretary, on behalf of the Society, and be accountable for the same.

5th. That the secretary should keep regular minutes of all the books presented and purchased; of all admission fees and
fines

finer paid in at each meeting, and pay the same into the hands of the treasurer weekly, and should make minutes of all the bills ordered for payment by the treasurer, as a check against the treasurer's books.

6th. That a certain number of readers shall be chosen out of the Society, who are best qualified for that office; that they shall serve the office in turn, weekly, or change with every fresh book which shall be read.

7th. That no other book shall be read, than medical, philosophical, or such as are properly connected with the theory and practice of the several branches of Medicine.

8th. That two or more librarians shall be chosen, who shall have the care of the books, and shall receive and deliver them out, for public or private reading, according to the rules laid down by the Society.

9th. That

9th. That every member, upon his admission into the Society, shall pay a certain fee, and a certain sum monthly, for the use of the books.

10th. That members generally, shall pay a fine for non-attendance, and the officers a double fine, if absent when it is their turn to serve in their several offices respectively; excepting in case of illness or absence from town, or when an apology may be sent in writing, before the time for entering upon business.

11th. That all the surplus money, after paying the necessary expences of the Society, be annually applied to the purchase of books.

12th. That every member be admitted, every officer elected, and the books determined to be purchased, shall be by ballot.

13th. That

13th. That the Society shall meet once a week, at a certain hour in the evening, and shall sit three hours ; that the first half of that time shall be employed in reading, and the other half in making useful observations, on what has been read, comparing the opinions of authors, or inquiring into the grounds of opinions advanced, or offering objections to such opinions ; and if no such discussion should take place, the president may, in such case, order the reading to be continued, until a member or visitor shall think proper to bring forward any observations on what has been read.

14th. That visitors shall be admitted for two evenings only, or during the reading of one book ; and when present, to have every privilege of members.

15th. That the private business shall be transacted after the discussion is ended, and the visitors are withdrawn ; this may consist
of

of proposing, balloting for, and admitting of members; collecting of fees and fines; making and amending of laws; examining and ordering the payment of bills, &c.

16th. Books for public reading to be chosen in the following manner.—Four or six members, taking it in rotation, shall each of them fix on a book, having one week's notice for deliberation; the titles of the books so fixed on to be given in at the next meeting, one of which shall be chosen by ballot, for present use, and one to succeed it, in reserve for use whenever the first shall be finished.—This ballot to take place as occasion may require.

17th. Books may be lent out to the members, under certain regulations, viz. the value of the book to be deposited in the hands of the librarian, which shall be forfeited, if the book is not returned; or, if materially injured, the borrower shall keep the

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same,

same, and replace it with another of the same kind, equal in value to the one he borrowed; or if it should be one of a set of volumes, the value of the set shall be deposited; and in case the volume borrowed should not be returned, or should be materially injured, the same rule shall take place, forfeiting the deposit, or replacing the whole set.

18th. That no person shall have more than one volume out of the library at the same time.

19th. Books out of print shall be valued at double their cost, or more, as the Society may judge proper, according to the merit and scarcity of the work.

20th. That one or two certain days in the week be appointed for delivering and receiving of books, between certain hours, when one of the librarians shall attend.

21st. Every

21st. Every person borrowing a book, to leave a printed acknowledgment with blanks filled up, of his having borrowed such a book, on such a day, for which he hath deposited in the hands of such a person, so much money, the value of the said book ;— and the acknowledgment to be returned to the borrower, when the book is brought into the library in proper condition.

22d. That a certain time be allowed for keeping the books out of the library, viz. octavos one week, quartos two weeks, and folios three weeks ; that the borrower shall be liable to a fine of so much per week, after the time allowed is expired ; and if any book shall be kept out more than two months, half the deposit-money to be forfeited ; after four months the Society shall be allowed to purchase a new book, or set of books, with the money deposited, and the borrower obliged to take the original book or books upon his own hands.

23d. That

23d. That no periodical publication unbound shall be lent out, until it has lain on the table one month, for the general use of the members.

24th. All officers to be annually chosen, and former officers to be eligible for future election, to the same or superior offices.

By reading and considering the preceding sketch of the regulations, it will be easily seen that the Society would have for its objects several very useful circumstances. Public reading is the most effectual means of spreading useful knowledge amongst a large number of men; for this purpose books should be chosen which are written by the most eminent professional characters, and upon subjects of general utility. During the reading, the hearers may make notes of any thing they may think particularly useful to themselves, or upon which they may wish to make any remarks, by way of confirmation
or

or objection to the sentiments, &c. of the author, during the time allowed for discussion; this part of the business will open a field for free and impartial inquiry, and search after truth; animated and candid debate will improve the talents of those immediately engaged in the amicable combat of scientific opinions, whilst every hearer, by weighing the arguments advanced, may draw from thence useful information; which may be the means of fixing sound principles of action in his mind, and of establishing his judgment on the solid basis of truth.—

Without some such means of diffusing a more general knowledge of books, many valuable works would wholly escape the notice of a great proportion of professional men, that when they come into conversation with persons of intelligence and general reading, they would find themselves outstripped, and being able to say but little on the subject, might operate to their own depreciation.

Public

Public reading and discussion is by no means the only channel through which knowledge is intended to be derived, by the establishment of this Society, though its importance must be generally seen and acknowledged; yet every one would wish to read, in private, works of his own choosing; this he will have an ample opportunity of doing at a very inconsiderable expence, by having the liberty of borrowing the books he may wish for, from the library, agreeable to the regulations which may be adopted.

In order that this Society may have some proper foundation for a commencement, the medical books which I have appropriated to the use of my pupils, will be at its general service; and all others which may be presented to, or purchased by, the Society, shall be the property of its members, legally invested in the hands of a certain number of professional men, residents of London, as trustees for the Society.

Reference to the following Tables.

THE two following Tables of the relative Fecundity of Animals, and the comparative Analysis of the fix Milks, four of which are occasionally used by our Patients, I thought, might be a proper and acceptable addition to this little work, and render it more worthy of your attention. I might have altered, in some respects, the table of the relative fecundity of animals, but as it is professedly extracted from the works of a well-known and celebrated author, the Count de Buffon, I have not taken that liberty ; it is evident, it might have been, in some parts, more accurate, yet in respect to animals, on which I have not had an opportunity of making observations, I was, of course, not warranted in introducing any alterations ; and as in the general it appears to be nearly correct, I
 thought

thought it best to let it stand in its original state. In respect to the fecundity of the human species, the Count observes the number of young brought forth at one time to be, "one, sometimes two," yet we may naturally suppose, he must have had opportunities of knowing, that much more extraordinary instances have occurred; two of which have fallen under my own notice, of four at a birth, and several are recorded of five, by authors of strict veracity.

SYLLABUS.

A comparative ANALYSIS of the Milks of Women, the Cow, Goat, Afs, Sheep, and the Mare, by M. BOYSSOU, of Aurillac, in Upper Auvergny.

Quantity of Milk.	Names of the several Animals.	Their Nourishment, &c.	Age of the Milks.	Quantity of Butter.	Quantity of Cheesy Matter.	Quantity of Saccharine Salt.	Quantity of Extra B.	Produce or Extra B. in Bal. Marie.
One Mark-pound Weight	Woman's milk.	Inhabitant of a city.	7 months.	4 drams, 48 grains.	1 dram, 48 grains.	6 drams, 48 grains, in 4 cryffal.	1 dram.	1 ounce, 8 grains.
Scale 100.		Cream.		Butter.		Cheese.		Sugar.
Cows milk.		4 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		2 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		8 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		3 — $\frac{1}{16}$.
Woman's.		8 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		3		2 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		7 — $\frac{1}{16}$.
Goats.		7 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		4 — $\frac{9}{16}$.		9 — $\frac{1}{2}$.		4 — $\frac{3}{8}$.
Affes.		2 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		—		3 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		4 — $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sheep's.		11 — $\frac{9}{16}$.		5 — $\frac{1}{16}$.		15 — $\frac{3}{8}$.		4 — $\frac{1}{16}$.
Mares.		$\frac{1}{16}$.		—		1 — $\frac{5}{8}$.		9 — $\frac{1}{16}$.

A comparative ANALYSIS of the Milks of Women, the Cow, Goat, Ass, Sheep, and the Mare, by M. BOYSSOU, of Aurillac, in Upper Auvergny.

Quantity of Milk.	Names of the several Animals.	Their Nourishment, &c.	Ages of the Milks.	Quantity of Butter.	Quantity of Cheesy Matter.	Quantity of Saccharine Salt.	Quantity of Extract.	Produce or Extract in Bal. Marie.
One Mark-pound Weight (8 Ounces.)	Woman's milk.	Inhabitant of a city.	7 months.	4 drams, 48 grains.	1 dram, 48 grains.	6 drams, 48 grains, in 4 crystallizations.	1 dram.	1 ounce, 8 grains.
Ditto.	Cows milk.	Fresh Pasturage.	6 weeks.	3 drams, 45 grains.	5 drams, 51 grains.	4 drams, 40 grains, in 5 crystallizations.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram.	9 drams, 42 grains.
Ditto.	Goats milk.	Ditto.	3 months.	4 drams, 24 grains.	7 drams, 48 grains.	3 drams, in 4 crystallizations.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram.	2 ounces, 16 grains.
Ditto.	Asses milk.	Ditto.	2 months.	10 grains.	2 drams, 61 grains.	6 drams, 16 grains, in 6 crystallizations.	1 dram.	7 drams, 12 grains.
Ditto.	Sheep's milk.	Ditto.	3 months.	5 drams, 40 grains.	7 drams, 30 grains.	3 drams, in 4 crystallizations.	$\frac{1}{2}$ dram.	2 ounces, 16 grains.
Ditto.	Mares milk.	Ditto.	2 months.	6 grains.	2 drams, 48 grains.	4 drams, 48 grains, in 5 crystallizations.	2 drams, 36 grains.	7 drams, 12 grains.

A comparative ANALYSIS, by ABRAH. VAN-STRIPRIAAN LUISSIO, Physician to the Dauphin, and NICOL. BONDT, Physician at Amsterdam.

Scale 100.	Cream.	Butter.	Cheese.	Sugar.
Cows milk.	4 — $\frac{1}{18}$.	2 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	8 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	3 — $\frac{1}{18}$.
Woman's.	8 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	3	2 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	7 — $\frac{5}{18}$.
Goats.	7 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	4 — $\frac{9}{18}$.	9 — $\frac{1}{8}$.	4 — $\frac{3}{8}$.
Asses.	2 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	—	3 — $\frac{5}{18}$.	4 — $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sheep's.	11 — $\frac{9}{18}$.	5 — $\frac{11}{18}$.	15 — $\frac{3}{8}$.	4 — $\frac{1}{18}$.
Mares.	$\frac{11}{18}$.	—	1 — $\frac{5}{8}$.	9 — $\frac{1}{18}$.

Names.	Age at which Males can engender, and Females produce.		Times of Gestation.	Number of Young produced at a Litter.	Age at which Males cease to engender, and Females to produce.	
	MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.			MALE. Years.	FEMALE. Years.
Elephant	30	30	2 years	1 in 3 or 4 years	lives 200	
Rhinoceros	15 or 20	15 or 20		1	lives 70 or 80	
Hippopotamus	— —	— —	— —	1		
Walrus	— —	— —	9 months	1		
Camel	4	4	1 year nearly	1	lives 40 or 50	
Dromedary	4	4	idem	1	lives 40 or 50	
Horse	2½	2	11 months	1, sometimes 2	at 25 or 30	at 18 or 20
Zebra	2	2	11 ditto	1, rarely 2	at 25 or 30	at 18 or 20
Ass	2	2	11 ditto and more	1, rarely 2	at 25 or 30	at 25 or 30
Buffalo	3	3	9 months	1	lives 15 or 18	
Ox	2	1½	9 ditto	1, rarely 2	at 9	at 9
Stag	1½	1½	8 ditto and more	1, rarely 2	lives 30 or 35	
Rain-Deer	2	2	8 months	1	lives 16	
Lama	3	3	— —	1, rarely 2	at 12	at 12
Man	14	12	9 months	1, sometimes 2		
Large Apes	3	3	— —	1, sometimes 2		
Mouflon	1½	1	5 ditto	1, sometimes 2, twice a year in hot climates	at 8	at 10 or 12
Saiga	1	1	5 months	1, sometimes 2	lives 15 or 20	
Roe buck	1½	2	5 ditto	1, 2, sometimes 3	lives 12 or 15	
Chamois Goat	1	1	5 ditto	1, 2, rarely 3	lives 20	
Goat	1	7 months	5 ditto	1, 2, rarely 3, and never above 4	at 7	at 7
Sheep	1	1	5 ditto	1, sometimes 2, twice a year, in warm climates	at 8	at 10 or 12
Seal	— —	— —	several months	2 or 3		
Bear	2	2	ditto	1, 2, 3, 4, and never above 5	lives 20 or 25	
Badger	— —	— —	— —	3 or 4		
Lion	2	2	— —	3 or 4, once a year	lives 20 or 25	
Leopards and Tiger	2	2	— —	4 or 5, once a year		
Wolf	2	2	73 days or more	5 to 9, once a year	at 15 or 20	at 15 or 20
Dog in a natural state	9 or 10 months	9 or 10 months	63 days	3, 4, 5, 6	at 15	at 15
Isatis	— —	— —	63 days	6 and 7		
Fox	1	1	In season in winter, & produces in April	3, 4, 5, 6	at 10 or 11	at 10 or 11
Jackal	— —	— —	— —	2, 3, or 4		
Cat in a natural state	before 1	before 1	56 days	4, 5, or 6	at 9	at 9
Martin	1	1	56 days, it is said	3, 4, and 6	at 8 or 10	at 8 or 10
Pine Weasel	1	1	idem	3, 4, and 6	at 8 or 10	at 8 or 10
Polecat	1	1	idem	3, 4, and 5	gener. dur. life	prod. during life
Weasel	1ft year	1ft year	— —	3, 4, and 5	idem	idem
Ermine	idem	idem	— —	idem	idem	idem
Squirrel	1	1	copulates in Mar. and produces in May	3 or 4	idem	idem
Flying Squirrel	— —	— —	— —	3 or 4		
Hedgehog	1	1	40 days	3, 4, and 5		
Dormice	1ft year	1ft year	— —	3, 4, and 5	lives 6	
Musk Rats	— —	— —	— —	4, 5, or 6		
Opoffums	— —	— —	— —	4, 5, 6, and 7		
Hogs	1 year or 9 mos.	1 year or 9 mos.	4 months	10, 12, 15, to 20, twice a year	at 15	at 15
Armadillos	— —	— —	— —	4 several times a year		
Hare	1ft year	1ft year	30 or 31 days	2, 3, 4, several times a year	lives 7 or 8	
Rabbit	5 or 6 months	5 or 6 months	idem	4, 5, to 8, several times a year	idem	
Ferret	1ft year	1ft year	40 days	5, 6, to 9, twice a year	during life	
Rats	idem	idem	5 or 6 weeks	5 or 6, several times a year	idem	
Field Mice	idem	idem	1 month or 5 weeks	9 or 10, several times a year		
Moufe	idem	idem	idem	5 or 6, several times a year	idem	
Brown Rat	idem	idem	— —	12 to 19, thrice a year	idem	
Guinea Pig	5 or 6 weeks	5 or 6 weeks	3 weeks	8 times a year; 1ft litter, 4 or 5; 2d, 5 or 6; and the others 7, 8, to 11	lives 6 or 7, and produces during life	

SYLLABUS.

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

DEFINITION and importance of the science of Midwifery.

Its antiquity.

Its principal improvements from the time of Hippocrates.

Attempts of individuals to prove its inutility.

Delivery less difficult in hot countries.

Superstitious customs of the ancients.

Men first introduced to the practice.

Its utility to medical men in general, who do not practise it.

Sometimes so to others.

Æquivocal generation absurd.

Various modes of propagation in animals and vegetables.

Lectures are of little use without demonstration*.

The order of the course.

Difficulties of parturition, and the proper methods of delivery illustrated upon an artificial body.

Theory alone insufficient to qualify for practice. Ample provision is made for the practical improvement of the students.

Labours in private houses far preferable to those in hospitals.

Many pupils at a labour objected to.

The pupils introduced by experienced persons.

Patients fairly divided amongst the pupils.*

Labours no expence to the pupils.

Deportment of medical men.

Many prejudices in patients and nurses to contend with.

Delicacy in behaviour and conversation.

* This will be by real parts in their perfect and healthy state; by specimens of the diseases to which they are subject; when the nature of the case will not admit of such demonstration, the deficiency will be supplied by models, paintings, drawings, &c. taken from nature, of which T. POLE has a very extensive collection, amongst which are many unique and valuable articles, collected by many years very close application, in a course of practice not the most confined, which the pupils will have frequent opportunities of seeing.

Conversation

Conversation with patients and others.
 Patience an important part of character.
 Assiduous attention to patients under care.
 Taking of notes during lecture.
 A collection of books for the pupils use.
 Observations on the study of science in general.
 Conclusion.

LECTURE II.

On the pelvis.

Reasons for commencing with the pelvis.

Definition of the pelvis.

Varieties in size and figure.

Materially affects delivery.

Divided into two cavities.

Its two apertures.

In the adult composed of four bones.

In the foetal state of about fifteen.

Situation, connexion, and figure of the adult bones,

Os sacrum,

Os coccygis,

Two ossa innominata.

The foetal division,

Os sacrum into

Four or five spurious vertebrae,

Os

Os coccygis into

Two, three, or four spurious vertebræ.

The two ossa innominata, each into the

Os ilium,

Os ischium,

Os pubis.

Of other names used by women for these bones.

LECTURE III.

On the connexion of the bones of the pelvis,

Symphisis pubis,

Two sacro-iliac symphises,

Ligamentous union of the os sacrum and
os coccygis.

United by cartilages, ligaments, muscles, and
tendons.

On the separation of the bones.

By accident.

By morbid affection.

The ancients supposed they did separate in
labour.

Serious consequences of separation.

They naturally separate in some quadrupeds.

On the re-union of the bones after morbid
or accidental separation.

May be effected in three ways,

Callus,

Anchylosus,

Ligamentous articulation.

Treatment of patients under such circumstances.

Of the obliquity of the pelvis, with regard to the axis of the body.

The advantages of its obliquity.

Axis of the pelvis.

Plane of its margin.

Their use in practice.

LECTURE IV.

Of matter between the bones.

Its causes,

Symptoms,

Consequences,

Treatment.

Figure and dimensions of the pelvis, respecting its

Cavities,

Apertures, &c.

Of the standard pelvis.

Dimensions of the child's head.

The head of the human foetus larger in proportion to the body than other animals.

Osification

Osification incomplete.

Advantages resulting.

Manner of the child's head descending through the pelvis.

The time requisite to propel the head very uncertain.

Causes of such uncertainty.

Of a standard head.

Heads morbidly enlarged.

Standard head will pass a standard pelvis in some direction, not in others.

LECTURE V.

On the distorted pelvises.

Causes of distortion are,

Rachites,

Mollities ossium,

Accidental fractures,

Exostosis.

Distortions are various in nature and degree, from habits of life, &c.

Os coccygis sometimes ankylosed with the os sacrum.

External signs of a deformed pelvis.

By what means positively ascertained in the living subject.

LECTURE VI.

On the organs of generation.

Divided into external and internal.

The hymen considered the line of division*.

Of the external some are, strictly speaking,
not organs of generation.

Anatomical description of the

Mons veneris,	Meatus urinarius,
Labia,	Urethra,
Clytoris,	Perineum,
Nymphæ,	Hymen.

Varieties in the organs.

Hermaphrodites, so called, of two kinds,

Females resembling males,

Males resembling females.

Of the neuter gender.

Diseases of the organs.

Medical and surgical treatment.

The external parts are subject to

Excrescences,	Excoriations,
Inflammation,	Schirrous tumours,
Abscesses,	Edematous swellings,
Adhesions,	Varicous swellings.

* We must request a little indulgence in deviating in some points from the definition, finding a necessity of speaking under this head, of some parts which are not external to the hymen.

LECTURE VII.

Treatment of abscesses in the labia, &c.

Lacerations of the perineum.

Causes of laceration.

May be avoided.

Means of preventing it.

Laceration of the sphincter ani.

Perforation of the perineum.

Consequences are

Inflammation,

Suppuration,

Much pain,

Involuntary discharge of fæces,

Distress to the patient,

Disgrace to the practitioner.

Treatment of those injuries.

Of the bladder and urethra.

Subject to fewer diseases than in men.

Of stones in those parts.

A cause of much suffering in labour.

Endanger sphacelus and incontinency of urine, &c.

Manner of extracting them.

Excrescences in the urethra.

Treatment.

Stranguary

Stranguary from blisters, &c.

Introduction of the catheter.

Necessity of delicacy in the operation.

Errors in introducing the catheter.

Suppression of urine has been mistaken for acites.

Fatal consequences of such mistakes.

Involuntary discharge of urine.

Causes.

Remedies.

Pruritus, or itching of the external organs.

Particularly prevalent in pregnancy.

Violence of the disease.

The commonly supposed causes.

True causes.

Remedies.

LECTURE VIII.

Furor uterinus.

Definition.

Not a frequent disease.

Not confined to the human species.

Most prevalent in hot climates.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Cure.

C

Of

Of the hymen.

Description.

Peculiar to the human species.

The varieties.

Circular,

Semilunar,

Imperforated,

Cribriform.

Its destruction.

Forms the carunculæ myrtiformes.

Retention of the menses from the imperforated hymen.

Symptoms.

Remedies.

Diseases of the carunculæ myrtiformes.

Remedies.

LECTURE IX.

Of the internal organs of generation.

Vagina,

Uterus,

Ovaria,

Tubæ fallopianæ,

Ligamenta rotunda,

Ligamenta lata.

Situation, dimensions, &c. of the vagina.

Its rugæ.

Coats.

Sphincter vaginæ.

Its origins.

Use.

Connexion

Connexion of the vagina and uterus.

Of the uterus.

Its figure when unimpregnated.

Its figure when impregnated.

Divided into its

Fundus,

Body,

Cervix,

Anterior and posterior surfaces,

Right and left edges.

Dimensions when unimpregnated.

of the gravid uterus.

The cavity of the unimpregnated uterus.

Varieties.

Cavity of the cervix.

Internal surface of the uterus partially
corroged.

Compactness when unimpregnated.

Sponginess of the gravid uterus.

Of its arteries.

Their size,

Origins,

Distribution,

Serpentine course.

Of its veins.

Their size,

Origins,

Exit.

LECTURE X.

Of the lymphatics of the uterus, &c.

Their origins,		Exit,
Course,		Termination.

Of the nerves of the uterus, &c.

Sources.

Distribution.

Of the muscularity of the uterus.

Direction of the fibres.

Glands of the uterus.

Various opinions of them.

Discoverable in a morbid state.

Secretion of mucus.

Of the tubæ fallopianæ.

Their origin,		Vascularity,
Termination,		Use.

Of the ovaria.

Figure,		Use,
Size,		Corpora lutea.
Structure,		

Of the ligamenta rotunda.

Origins,		Structure,
Terminations,		Use.

Of the ligamenta lata.

Structure,

Use.

Varieties

Varieties of the internal organs.

Double uterus.

Double uterus and vagina.

Vagina without an uterus.

Tubes originating from the cervix.

One ovarium only.

Uteri of other animals.

LECTURE XI.

Of the diseases of the internal organs.

Abbreviations & contractions of the vagina.

Cohesions from inflammation.

from ulceration.

Cicatrizations from laceration.

Excrecences.

Fluor albus.

Abbreviations and contractions from original formation.

Treatment.

Cohesions from inflammation and ulceration.

Causes are,—violent labours,

Improper use of instruments,

Morbid state of the constitution,

Treatment by medicines,

by operations.

Cicatrizations

Cicatrizations seldom prevent the use of the parts.

Treatment.

Excreescences in the form of

Polypi,	Variety in texture,
Variety in size,	Symptoms,
figure,	Treatment.

Cancerous tumours.

Treatment.

Fluor albus.

Definition,	Symptoms,
Seat of the disease,	Treatment.
Causes,	

LECTURE XII.

Prolapsus uteri.

Definition,	Causes,
Varies in degree,	Symptoms.

With a descent of the bladder.

Happens to women who have never been pregnant.

Treatment.

Its reduction.

Retention in its natural situation by

Astringent injections,

Pessaries,

Various kinds of pessaries,

Inversio

Inversio uteri.

Definition.

Various in degree.

How distinguished from prolapsus.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Has happened without pregnancy.

Treatment.

Prolapsus visceræ.

Not mentioned by authors.

Definition.

Causes.

How distinguished from prolapsus and
inversio uteri.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

LECTURE XIII.

Hydatids of the uterus.

Definition,

Symptoms,

Causes,

Treatment.

Hydatids occur on the external surface
of the uterus, &c.

Dropsy of the uterus.

Definition,

Symptoms,

Causes,

Treatment.

OF

Of the tympany of the uterus.

Definition,		Symptoms,
Causes,		Treatment.

Of moles and false conceptions.

Definition.

Erroneous opinions of them.

Causes.

Symptoms.

How distinguished from real conception.

Treatment.

Dropsy of the ovaria.

Incident to any period of life,

But more prevalent in advanced age.

Origin of the disease.

Often attributed to wrong causes.

Progress of the disease.

They increase to a great size*.

Diagnosis.

Fatal mistakes have been made.

Treatment.

Inflammation, schirrous, and cancers of the
ovaria,

More apt to occur soon after delivery.

* I have a dropfical ovarium that contained twelve gallons
of fluid, which weighed 103½ lb.

Inflammation may terminate

By Resolution,	In schirrous tumefaction,
In suppuration,	Or cancerous affection.

Treatment.

They are sometimes wonderfully enlarged*.

Occasionally impede delivery and give much pain.

Ovaria extirpated from inguinal herniæ.

In the ovaria are sometimes found teeth, hair, bones, &c.

Conception and fœtation have taken place in them.

Tumours and hydatids on the outer surface of the organs.

LECTURE XIV.

On the contents of the pelvis, obstetrically considered.

Vagina,	Bladder,
Uterus,	Urethra,
Tubes,	Rectum,
Ovaries,	Perineum,
Round ligaments,	Peritoneum,
Broad ligaments,	Cellular substance.

* I met with a case of fleshy enlargement of an ovarium, which weighed 90 lb.

Their relative situation,—illustrated by drawings.

Interstices filled by cellular substance.

By the reflection of the peritoneum women are subject to several diseases, viz.

Retroversion of the uterus,

Dropfy of the perineum,

A peculiar species of hernia, called elythrocele.

Of the retroverted uterus.

Definition,	Symptoms,
How discovered,	Treatment.
Causes,	

Of the retroflection of the uterus.

Definition,	Symptoms,
How discovered,	Treatment.
Causes,	

Dropfy of the perineum.

Seldom occurs.

Sometimes called hydrocele of the perineum.

Not an original disease.

Cause.

Symptoms.

Not peculiar to pregnancy.

Has been mistaken for prolapsus uteri.

Is sometimes very large.

Diagnosticks.

Treatment.

Of

Of the hernia called elytrocele.

Rarely occurs,		Symptoms,
Definition,		Treatment.

LECTURE XV.

On menstruation.

Definition.

Period of puberty.

It varies in different climates and under different circumstances.

Changes in the constitution, at the time of menstruation.

Symptoms indicating its approach.

Quantity of the fluid.

Time of its duration.

Final cessation of the menses.

At what age.

Other discharges which succeed it.

Causes of menstruation are two,

Efficient and final.

Efficient cause.

Definition.

Different opinions of authors.

Final cause.

Definition.

Opinions of authors.

Suppression

Suppression of the menses.

Definition.

Differs from obstruction.

May be idiopathic or symptomatic.

Effects of suppression.

Cases requiring different treatment.

Treatment.

Profuse menstruation.

Quantity discharged.

Frequency of return.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Painful menstruation.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Final cessation of the menses.

Usual period of.

Causes.

Manner of its taking place.

Symptoms attending.

Often improperly treated.

Proper treatment.

LECTURE XVI.

On conception.

Definition.

The opinions of the ancients.

Pythagoras,	Hippocrates,
The Scythians,	Aristotle,
Empedocles,	Galen, &c.

The opinions of more modern authors.

Harvey,	Needham,
Hamme,	Blumenbach, &c.
Leewenhoeck,	

Some attempted a solution of the phenomena upon chemical principles.

The first stages of conception.

Impregnation of the ova.

Their being conveyed into the uterus.

Formation of the tunica decidua.

Its structure and form.

Connects the ovum to the uterus.

LECTURE XVII.

On the component parts of the ovum.

The foetus,	Membranes,
Funis umbilicalis,	Liquor amnii.
Placenta,	

Of

Of the foetus ; what parts are first formed.

Size of the foetus at different periods of gestation.

Child in utero differs in several respects from one which has breathed.

Chief difference in

The proportionate size of its parts.

Respiratory organs.

Circulation of the blood.

Description of the foetal vessels.

Circulation in the foetus and adult.

LECTURE XVIII.

Of the funis umbilicalis.

Is the medium of communication between the child and placenta.

Is composed of blood vessels, mucus, cellular substance, membranous covering.

Number of vessels in the quadrupeds.
of vessels in the human.

Varieties.

The mucus.

Cellular substance.

Membranous covering.

Proportionate size of the vessels.

Their irregular form.

The

The smallest embryos have no funis.
 Is a production of the placenta.
 Are of various lengths and thickness.
 Proceed from different parts of the placenta.
 Does not always enter the centre of the
 abdomen.

Of the placenta.

Definition,		Various figures,
Appellations,		Dimensions.

Its use.

Its attachment to the uterus.

Component parts of the placenta.

Fœtal part.

Maternal part.

Structure.

Ramification of the umbilical arteries.
 of the veins.

Uterine arteries	} entering the placenta.
Uterine veins	

Of the circulation between mother & child.

Opinions of the ancients.
 of the moderns.

Placenta acts as a gland.

answers the purposes of stomach
 and lungs.

No lymphatics or nerves in the placenta.

LECTURE XIX.

Of the membranes of the ovum.

There are two proper to the ovum.

Chorion.

Amnion.

A third formed by the tunica decidua.

In the early months, a fourth, tunica reflexa.

Use of the membranes of the ovum.
of the decidua and reflexa.

Of the vesicula umbilicalis.

Its structure.

Its use.

Of the liquor amnii.

The quantity varies in different cases.

Greater in proportion to the fœtus in
early pregnancy.

Varies in colour, transparency, and
consistence.

Its chemical properties.

How produced.

Its uses.

Changes in the uterus from impregnation.

Production of the tunica decidua.

Its orifice obstructed by mucus.

sometimes by a membrane.

Its first enlargement at the fundus.

The

The obliteration of the cervix.

The enlargement not by mechanical distension.

Elongation of the tubes and ligaments.

Enlargement of the blood-vessels.

The veins much more so than the arteries.

The arteries remain serpentine.

The advantages resulting.

Vessels most enlarged where the placenta is fixed.

The descent of the uterus in early pregnancy.

Its subsequent ascent into the abdomen.

More perpendicular in the first pregnancy.

Its fundus inclined forward.

The viscera between it and the spine.

The elevation of the uterus at the several periods of gestation.

Of the contraction of the uterus.

At the full period of gestation the uterus acts for the expulsion of its contents.

Its action is of two kinds.

Periodical action.

Slow and insensible action.

The os uteri capable only of the latter.

Mature action.

Premature action.

Contractile action not confined to the uterus.

E

Why

Why the action of the uterus should be generally periodical.

The primary cause of uterine action not understood.

Its action is natural,

And preternatural.

Is independent of the will.

Is influenced by mental affection.

Adventitious causes of the action of the uterus.

Affections of the system.

of the organ.

Sympathy with other affected parts.

Of stimuli used by the ancients to accelerate the birth.

The impropriety of such means.

Of the thickness of the pregnant uterus.

Is increased in some parts,

Is decreased in others.

LECTURE XX.

On the nutrition of the fœtus.

Has engaged the attention of anatomists and physiologists of ancient and modern times.

The

The opinions which have been advanced are

Nutrition by the mouth only,

by the mouth and umbilicus,

by the umbilicus only,

by the cutaneous pores.

The first opinion recorded, is nutrition by the mouth.

Taught by Hippocrates,

Democritus,

Epicurus.

Hippocrates is wavering in his opinion.

Claudius de la Courvee.

Charleton.

Antonius Everhardus.

Franciscus Bayle.

Vander Wiel, the father and son; their opinion of there being no connection by vessels between the mother and child.

Jusieu's opinion of the unfitness of the mother's blood for the nourishment of the foetus.

The stoic philosophers the first who maintained the nourishment to be by the umbilicus only.

Hippocrates and Aristotle taught that the foetus was partly nourished by the umbilicus.

Galen

Galen adopts the same opinion.

It was afterwards rejected.

Andreas Laurentius was for the nourishment by the umbilicus only.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente adopted the same opinion.

Harvey favoured the doctrine of Hippocrates.

Alemæon supposed the nourishment to be received by the cutaneous pores of the fœtus.

Dr. Bellinger writes in favour of nutrition by the umbilicus only.

The late Professor Gibson adopted the old doctrines of Hippocrates, and some later writers, in favour of the fœtus being nourished both by the umbilicus and mouth.

The late Professor Monro a strong advocate for nutrition by the umbilicus only.

An examination of the various opinions,
Conclusive observations.

LECTURE XXI.

On the signs of conception.

Conception is succeeded by various changes in the constitution.

Experienced

Experienced in different degrees.
 The necessity of understanding them fully.
 Many not dependent on pregnancy as a
 specific cause.
 Most troublesome in the first stages.
 Indications of pregnancy are very ambiguous.
 Pregnancy an altered, not a diseased state.
 Symptoms of pregnancy divided into two
 classes.

Those of early,
 And those of advanced pregnancy.
 Time of quickening the line of division.
 Description of each.

On the diseases which are sometimes mistaken
 for symptoms of pregnancy.
 Diseases of the uterine system.
 Abdominal viscera.
 The breasts.
 Obstruction of the catamenia, &c.

On the period of quickening.
 Definition.
 Women quicken at different periods.
 Sometimes confounded with other sensations.
 Symptom attendant on quickening.
 Causes of quickening.

On the febrile disposition in pregnant women.
 Most women experience it in some degree.

Too

Too often attributed to plethora.

Of the diet of women under such circumstances.

Nature often points out a remedy.

Of exercise during pregnancy.

Women are often improperly advised.

Extremes on either hand to be avoided.

The poor suffer less from hard living, than the rich from indulgence.

Of vomiting in pregnant women.

Very prevalent.

Is in general salutary.

Sometimes the effect of plethora.

Treatment.

Of indigestion and loss of appetite.

From the same cause as vomiting.

Longings and antipathies.

Prevailing opinions respecting it.

with regard to the mother.

with regard to the child.

LECTURE XXII.

On cardialgia or heartburn.

Definition.

Arises from various causes.

Treatment.

Costiveness.

Costiveness.

Pregnant women often troubled with it.

Arises from different causes.

Hurtful consequences.

Sometimes a cause of abortion.

Remedies.

Indurated fæces.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Not restricted to pregnant women.

Not unfrequent in children.

May be attended with diarrhœa.

Thence frequently maltreated.

Is attended with danger.

Treatment.

Hemorrhoids or piles.

Women more subject to them than men.

Peculiarly incident to pregnancy.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Blotches on the skin, and jaundice.

Blotches of skin are of little consequence.

Pregnant women have sometimes the true jaundice.

Remedies.

Tenesmus,

Tenesmus, diarrhœa, and dysenteric complaints.

Not unfrequent with pregnant women.

Sometimes attended with slight fever.

Treatment.

Stranguary and incontinency of urine.

Definitions.

Troublesome to many women when pregnant.

Stranguary more common in the early, and incontinency in the latter months.

Causes.

Treatment.

Danger of neglecting the former.

LECTURE XXIII.

Fluor albus consequent to pregnancy.

Definition.

Causes.

Not hurtful to mother or child.

Probably of service.

Eratic pains, cramp, and numbness of the inferior extremities.

Often troublesome to pregnant women.

Causes.

Eratic pains mostly incident to early pregnancy.

Cramp

Cramp and numbness to advanced gestation.
Often continues till delivery.

Treatment.

Varices of the legs, thighs, and abdomen.

Visible appearances.

Causes.

Often alarming to the patient.

Seldom productive of injury.

Treatment.

Inquietude and want of sleep.

Very prevalent in the latter month of gestation.

Attended with slight pains and some fever.

Causes.

Treatment.

Solicitude and anxiety attending pregnancy.

Causes principally mental.

Treatment.

Headachs, drowiness, vertiginous complaints,
and hemiplegia.

Causes.

Treatment.

Anasarca of the lower extremities.

Very often occurs in pregnancy.

Frequently painful and inconvenient.

Causes.

Treatment.

Acites or peritonæal dropfy in pregnant women.

Definition.

Does not very frequently commence during pregnancy.

Those who have it may become pregnant.

Has been mistaken for pregnancy.

Pregnancy has been mistaken for dropfy.

The latter error the most dangerous.

Cautions necessary in deciding.

Treatment.

Partial distention of the abdomen and umbilical hernia.

Description of partial distentions.

Causes.

Corpulent women most subject to hernia.

Consequences.

Treatment.

LECTURE XXIV.

On the distended and pendulous abdomen.

Sometimes to a painful degree.

Occasions cracking of the cuticle.

Painful stretching of the muscles.

Causes.

Treatment.

The

The venereal disease.

Not to enter into the general treatment.

Different opinions of treatment in pregnancy.

Mercurials improperly exhibited.

Whether the disease can be transferred to the foetus.

Treatment of the disease in pregnancy.

Small-pox during pregnancy.

Whether the child in utero can be affected.

Generally expected to prove fatal.

Has very often proved fatal.

Many have recovered.

Miscarriage, or delivery increases the danger.

On utero gestation.

Situation of the child in utero.

The opinions of the ancients.
of moderns.

Child may alter its position.

Of the most natural position.

The term of utero gestation.

Differs in different classes of animals.

Opinions of the ancients on the causes.

Term observed in all animals with great regularity.

Term in the human subject.

Premature births are frequent.

Causes.

The

The child bears no certain mark whereby
to judge of the term.

Two ways of women's reckoning.

Long reckoning.

Short reckoning.

Many women who give suck do not men-
struate.

Some have conceived without menstruation.

LECTURE XXV.

On the causes of labour.

Various opinions have been given.

The ancients attributed much to the efforts
of the child.

To various changes in the child and
uterus.

These opinions led to injurious practice.

Not wholly done away.

Objections to the old opinions.

Has been since supposed the uterus alone
expelled the child.

Other parts aid the uterus.

Why the term of gestation varies in different
animals not known.

Predisposing signs of labour.

Definition.

Time

Time of their appearance uncertain.

A regular occurrence is favourable.

Changes in the uterus.

in the breasts.

in the ligaments of the pelvis.

True and spurious pains.

Of examination.

Definition.

Consists of two points.

Manner of examination.

Information to be gained.

Position of the patient for examination differs in different countries.

Observations respecting examination.

What may be ascertained by it.

Respecting pregnancy.

labour.

disease.

We should not be forward to make too early examinations.

We are liable to many deceptions.

Much information is expected by the patient and her friends, when examination is made.

Experience is our principal guide.

LECTURE XXVI.

On Abortions.

Definition.

Incident to all classes of women.

Is frequent in other animals.

Symptoms of abortion.

Do not always occur in the same succession.

Causes of abortion.

Produced in some by flighter causes than others.

Injurious to the constitution.

Some miscarry at certain, others at uncertain periods of gestation.

Not immediately dangerous in the early months.

More so after quickening.

Dependent on the concomitant symptoms.

Women may lose one child and go on with another in case of twins.

At what period women mostly miscarry.

Means of preventing abortion.

Vary according to the causes threatening it.

May primarily exist in the mind, or in the body.

Treatment

Treatment under urgent symptoms of abortion.

Treatment after abortion.

Artificial means of procuring abortion reprobated.

Indications of the death of the child during labour.

Importance of ascertaining the death of the child.

Indications are of two kinds.

Death by previous disease.
in consequence of labour.

LECTURE XXVII.

On the classification of labours.

Definition of labour.

Necessity of dividing labours into classes.

Classification of Hippocrates, and other early writers.

Of more modern authors.

By Dr. Smellie.

By Dr. Denman.

By Dr. Lowder.

By the author.

Dr. Smellie's calculation of the proportion of the several classes of labours.

Position

Position of women in labour.

Various positions in different countries.

Position commonly preferred in this country.

Preparing and guarding the bed.

Dress of the patient.

Symptoms accompanying labour.

Mental affections.

Practitioners should endeavour to encourage the patient.

Bodily affections:

Of rigors in time of labour.

Pressure of the child's head, its effects on the mother.

Catheter sometimes requisite.

How best introduced during labour.

LECTURE XXVIII.

Symptoms accompanying labour continued.

Of diarrhœa during pregnancy, labour, and childbed.

Of the uterine discharges, called shews.

Spurious pains resembling real labour pains.

True labour pains.

Varieties in the seat of the pains.

Convulsions in labour.

Causes,

Causes.

Treatment.

The necessity of patience.

False pains should be removed.

Means of their removal dependent on their cause.

Attempts to increase the pains an injurious practice.

On uterine contraction.

Muscular structure of the uterus premised.

Its contraction is of two kinds.

Vigorous and periodical.

Slow and insensible.

Of the first there are

General,

Partial.

The general tends to the expulsion of its contents.

The second answers no useful purpose, thence called perverse.

Of the contraction of the os uteri.

Contraction of the os externum and vagina.

Powers of the uterus limited.

Not of itself capable of expelling its contents at all times.

Assistance given by other parts.

LECTURE XXIX.

On the three stages of labour.

Definition.

Observations on the first stage.

State of the os uteri in labour.

Of its dilatation.

The time it may require very uncertain.

On what the uncertainty depends.

Generally more difficult in the first, than subsequent labours.

Vomiting in the first stage of labour.

Artificial distention of the os uteri injurious.

Discharge of the liquor amnii.

Children born with (what is termed) cauls.

Superstitious opinion respecting them.

On the second stage of labour.

Definition.

Due retention of the liquor amnii is favourable to this stage.

Discharge of the liquor amnii.

Descent of the child's head through the pelvis.

Morbid enlargement of the head.

The head resting on the perineum.

Protection of the perineum.

The

The consequences of laceration of the perineum.

Dilatation of the os externum.

Expulsion of the head.

Expulsion of the shoulders.

Placing the child when delivered.

LECTURE XXX.

On the third stage of labour.

Definition.

The ancients delayed the separation of the funis.

After that, a reverse practice obtained.

When the separation should be made.

For what reasons.

Why in some cases the separation should be delayed.

Why quadrupeds do not require a ligature.

Some argue for its omission, in the human subject.

Some contend for the single ligature.

Others for the double.

Where the ligature should be applied.

Of what, and how made.

Manner of dividing the funis.

Accidents

Accidents fatal to the child by careless separation of the funis.

Handling and lifting the child into the receiver.

Necessity of examining if there is another child in the uterus.

How ascertained by external examination.
by internal examination.

Of the spontaneous expulsion of the placenta.
It would generally take place.

Time of retention very uncertain.

By what means expelled.

Some have argued for leaving the expulsion to nature in all cases.

Their reasons for leaving it.

Objections to the practice as dangerous.

Of the manual extraction of the placenta.

Women's solicitude for its speedy extraction.

This has induced some to act prematurely.

On the proper management of the placenta the safety of the patient may depend.

Patient should have time to rest after the child is delivered.

What time is generally necessary.

By what rules to judge of the proper time for extraction,

Manner

Manner of extracting.

By the funis.

By the hand.

Funis often too weak for the extraction.

The direction in which it should be drawn.

When the effort should be made.

The membranes to be extracted with the placenta.

Carnivorous animals extract theirs by means of their teeth.

Circumstances which render the extraction more difficult.

The causes are of two kinds.

Dependent on the mother.

on the placenta and funis.

The want of contraction of the uterus.

Peculiar contraction of the uterus.

Some opinions of authors objected to.

Bulk of the placenta.

Weakness of the funis.

Funis arising from the centre of the placenta.

How the expulsion may be promoted by the mother.

By what the placenta is known to advance.

Disposal of it when extracted,

Of

Of the extraction of the placenta in flooding cases.

Hasty extraction may promote flooding.

In other cases may prevent it.

But seldom necessary to introduce the hand.

Hæmorrhage sometimes requires it.

Laceration of the funis requires it.

Manner of introducing the hand.

of acting with the hand in the uterus.

Placenta distinguished from coagulum.

From parts of the mother.

Of morbid changes which take place in the placenta.

Renders the extraction difficult and perplexing.

Consequences of long retention of the placenta.

LECTURE XXXI.

On lingering labours.

Definition.

Causes referred to two heads.

Those which respect the mother.

Those which respect the child.

Lingering labours a cause of anxiety and dissatisfaction.

Consultation sometimes proposed.

Practitioners

Practitioners consulted, too often act ungenerously.

Pains becoming irregular and imperfect.

Patient exhausted from fatigue.

Intervals of unrefreshing sleep.

Child's head elongated and forced into the pelvis.

Sometimes requires several days.

Generally ends safely to mother and child.

Causes arising from the mother.

General debility.

Local debility in the parts concerned.

Causes.

Treatment.

Affections of the repository organs.

Causes.

Treatment.

Repeated hæmorrhages.

Causes.

Treatment.

Expeditious delivery.

Diarrhœa.

Causes.

Treatment.

Epileptic fits.

Always dangerous to mother and child.

Causes.

Treatment.

Treatment.

Faintness.

Often constitutional.

More prevalent in lingering labours.

Causes.

Treatment.

Expeditious delivery sometimes advised.

Cramp.

Often troublesome in labour.

Affects various parts.

Causes.

Relieved by delivery.

Sometimes continues after.

Does not occur in some till delivered.

Not considered as dangerous.

Treatment.

Perverse pains, or peculiar contractions of the uterus.

Manner of the uterus acting on the child.

Their duration uncertain.

Subject to sudden alteration.

Require great patience.

Emotions of the mind.

Fear.

Distress.

Extreme joy.

Their effect on labour.

By

By inducing labour pains.

By retarding labour.

Local impediments,

Are of two kinds.

What respect the hard parts.

What respect the soft parts.

The bones of the pelvis afford the most
obstinate resistance.

Contraction of the upper aperture.
of the lower aperture.

Incurvations of the

Tuberosities of the ischia,

Os sacrum,

Os coccygis.

Rigidity of the soft parts,

Is a common cause of lingering labour.

More so in the first labour,

Especially in those of more advanced age.
in robust habits.

Treatment of such cases.

Contractions of the vagina and os externum.

From original formation.

Injuries previously received.

Schirrous tumours.

In the rectum.

In the vagina.

Treatment.

H

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LECTURE XXXII.

Causes of lingering labour continued.

Polypi near the os uteri.

Definition.

How they may retard labour.

Has afforded deceptions.

Of their removal.

Indurated fæces in the rectum.

They retard the progress of the labour.

How discovered.

Treatment.

Stone in the bladder or urethra.

Women less subject to the complaint than men.

Effects on labour, &c.

Treatment.

Distention of the urinary bladder.

Not unfrequent in lingering labour.

Causes.

Danger attending.

Treatment.

Prolapsus of the uterus, vagina, and rectum.

Their effects on labour.

Treatment.

Of causes which respect the child.

Largeness of the head.

Natural disproportion to the pelvis.

Morbid enlargement,

Unusual degree of ossification.

How distinguished by examination.

Treatment.

Unfavourable position of the head.

How the position retards labour demonstrated.

What the most favourable positions are.

Rectifying the position early in the labour.

Rigidity of the membranes.

How it retards labour.

Treatment.

Weakness of the membranes.

How it occasions labour to be lingering.

Difficult of prevention.

Too much or too little liquor amnii.

When too much, how known.

By what means it retards labour.

Treatment.

When too little, how known.

Why it is the means of lingering labour.

Admits of no remedy.

LECTURE XXXIII.

On laborious labours.

Definition.

Divided into two classes.

1st. Wherein the hand alone is capable
of delivering.

2d. Wherein instruments are required,
Sometimes turning recommended.

Turning often hazardous.

In general trusted principally to nature.
Instrumental deliveries.

Divided into four classes.

1st. Without injury to mother or child.

2d. Wherein the child is destroyed to
save the mother.

3d. Enlarging the pelvis to save the mo-
ther and child.

4th. Extraction of the child by the Cæ-
sarian section.

First class effected by

The fillet,

Vectis,

Forceps.

Explanation of the fillet.

Its application and use.

Is now used by very few practitioners.

Explanation of the vectis.

Has been made in a variety of forms.

Its application and use.

Capable of doing much injury.

Explanation of the forceps*.

Great variety in the construction.

In what stage of the labour instruments may be used.

To be used in urgent cases only.

Under what circumstances.

The introduction and application of the blades on the child's head.

The extraction of the child's head.

LECTURE XXXIV.

On the several situations and positions of the head wherein the forceps can, or cannot, be applied with success; demonstrated by a pelvis and head of a foetus.

* J. SAVIGNY, the celebrated surgeon's instrument-maker, is now publishing in large plates, all the instruments used in surgery and midwifery; one plate of the work exhibits all the obstetric instruments, with the several improvements I have made (particularly in the forceps and lever) with letter-press explanations.

The

The unnecessary use of instruments productive of injury to the mother and child.
 Of those cases wherein the child is to be destroyed to save the life of the mother.
 Doubtful cases require great deliberation.
 Rendered necessary by the narrowness of the pelvis or bulk of the child's head.
 Observations on the pelvis and foetal head requiring the operation of embryotomy.
 The cruel instruments of the ancients discarded.
 The object of the operation,

LECTURE XXXV.

On the manner of performing the operation of embryotomy.

Preliminary observations.

When the operation may be performed,
 Exceptions to the general rules.

The instrument capable of doing much injury to the mother.

Especially in timid, or ignorant hands,
 Instruments employed, are

The perforator,
 Crotchet,

Obstetric

Obstetric bone forceps,

Blunt hook.

The description and use of the several instruments.

The introduction and manner of using each.

The head will frequently be expelled by the pains, after the contents of the cranium are broken down.

Of the extraction of the head when the pains are gone off, or are insufficient.

Necessary that the bones should be previously removed in some cases.

Base of the cranium constitutes the principal difficulty in very narrow pelvices.

Respite to be occasionally given to the patient.

To be supported by proper nourishing drinks.

Of the operation in unfavourable positions of the child's head, when not alterable.

Presentation of the face.

of the ear.

When the body is delivered before the head.

Extraction of the head when unskilfully separated and left in the uterus.

The

The child not to be unnecessarily lacerated
and disfigured.

To be left as slightly as possible.

LECTURE XXXVI.

On the section of the symphysis pubis with an
intention to save mother and child.

By whom invented and published.

The little space gained to procure a passage
for the child.

The os pubis sometimes divided on one side
of the symphysis.

Has proved hazardous, and frequently fatal.

Violence inflicted.

Several successful, and unsuccessful cases.

Manner of performing the operation.

The extraction of the child.

The bad effects likely to arise from the
operation.

The late Dr. Leak favoured the operation.

The ground of his arguments unjust.

Reason for wholly disapproving of the
operation.

Of extracting the child by the Cæsarian section.

Performed only when the child is not de-
liverable by the natural passage,

Or

Or in case of the mother's sudden death.

Whence its name is derived.

Different appellations.

Several have written against the operation.

Circumstances which are said to render the operation necessary.

Cases requiring the operation seldom occur.

Of the dimensions of the pelvis requiring the section.

Observations on the circumstances said to justify the operation.

What operations of the kind have been performed in this country.

The fatality attendant.

The supposed causes of such fatality.

LECTURE XXXVII.

Manner of performing the Cæsarian section.

It is said it should not be performed upon one who has before had a living child by the natural passages, unless suddenly deprived of life.

Reasons for such an opinion.

Admit of exceptions.

Decree of the senate of Venice on this subject.

I

Preparing

Preparing for the operation.

Position of the patient.

In what part the incision is to be made through the abdominal cavity.

Extent of the incision.

Various parts and directions in which it has been made.

On the admission of air to the abdominal cavity.

Extravasation of blood in the abdomen.

How these may be avoided.

Of the incision into the uterus.

Of the extraction of the foetus.

Discharge of the liquor amnii.

Removal of the placenta.

Closing of the incision in the uterus.

Closing of the abdominal incision.

Dressing of the incision.

Patient's regimen.

Medical treatment.

Of the operation in extra-uterine cases.

The incision to be made where the foetus may be situated.

More internal hæmorrhage and extravasation than in uterine cases.

Greater exposure of the abdominal cavity.

Upon leaving the placenta attached.

Inferences

Inferences to be drawn from the fatality and
success which has attended the operation.

On preternatural labours.

Definition.

What cases require turning.

What do not require turning.

Causes of preternatural presentations.

How discovered upon examination.

Often attended with difficulty and hazard.

What renders them so.

Proves the necessity of artificial assistance.

Difficult to divide preternatural labours
into classes.

The most simple case is the presentation of
the feet.

Liquor amnii to be preserved until the os
uteri is fully dilated.

LECTURE XXXVIII.

On delivery, when both feet present.

When the delivery should be begun.

The arm to be prepared.

Rupture of the membranes.

Extracting the feet.

Feet to be distinguished from the hands.

Bringing

Bringing down the body.

Turning the spine to the symphysis, if necessary.

Bringing down the arms.

Dangers attending.

Extraction of the head.

Danger attending its being detained.

Head may be separated by rash exertions.

Funis sometimes retards delivery.

A head morbidly enlarged, or the pelvis contracted, may require the perforator.

Necessity of protecting the perinæum.

When one foot only presents or is protruded.

Extraction of the presenting foot.

Rule for discovering the other foot.

Attention to the mechanism of the joints.

The delivery to be finished as in the former case.

When one or both knees present.

The feet need not in all cases be brought down.

On bringing down the feet, if required.

Dangers attending.

When the breech presents.

The varieties of breech presentations.

Rules for distinguishing the varieties.

Frequently deliverable without first extracting the feet.

How

How to proceed when the child's back is to the pubis.

How to proceed when the child's belly is to the pubis.

Less danger to mother and child, when delivered without first extracting the feet.

Flooding cases, &c. require quick delivery by the feet.

Of cases wherein the funis is compressed.

The application of the blunt hook.

It may be injurious to the child.

Children often born apparently dead.

On the recovery of children born apparently dead.

LECTURE XXXIX.

Continuation of preternatural labours.

Of turning the child in the uterus.

Necessary in case of the child presenting transverse to the os uteri.

In case of hæmorrhage, convulsions, &c.

The difficulty greater when the waters have long escaped.

Position of the patient.

The parts to be sufficiently dilated.

Position

Position of the child to be clearly ascertained.

Dimensions of the pelvis to be ascertained.

Preparation of the arm.

How the hand may be best introduced.

Interruption from the pains.

The danger of rash proceeding.

How to find the feet.

How distinguished from the hands.

Consequences of mistaking the hands for the feet.

Child to be handled cautiously.

In what cases we should use the right-hand.

In what we should use the left.

In bringing the feet, attend to the mechanism of the joints.

The extraction of the body.

the arms.

the head.

Guarding the perinæum.

Head easily separated when the child is putrid.

Of delivery when the arm presents.

Often injudiciously managed.

Position of the child generally known by the presenting hand.

The return of the arm generally hazardous.

Upon

Upon changing the position of the child.
Application of the noose to the feet.
Of the spontaneous revolution of the child.

LECTURE XL.

Of delivery when the shoulder presents.
Has been taken for the breech.
Rules for ascertaining the presentation.
Situation of the child known by examination.
Will require turning.
Turning difficult, under some circumstances.
How to proceed in such cases.
One side of the child presenting.
Rules for ascertaining the presentation.
Will require turning.
Rules for finding the feet.
The delivery.
When the back presents.
Rules whereby to ascertain the presentation.
Will require turning.
Obtaining the feet.
Delivery.
When the abdomen presents.
Rules by which to ascertain the presentation.
Funis sometimes prolapsed.

Very

Very liable to compression.

The feet may be differently placed.

Will require turning.

Delivery.

Of delivery in case of two or more children.

Rules laid down for ascertaining plurality before delivery.

The rules very fallacious.

How to ascertain the presence of a second child, after delivery of the first.

Of the management of the placenta in plurality.

Twin cases mostly afford different presentations.

Intervals between the deliveries uncertain.

The indolent state of the uterus in many cases after delivery of the first child.

Of the delivery of monstrous children.

Great variety of monsters.

Often constitute difficult labours.

Many kinds afford no impediment.

No certain rules can be laid down for the delivery of monsters.

Must be directed by circumstances of cases.

General observations respecting delivery.

Some kinds require surgical operations after delivery.

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LECTURE XLI.

On the state of women after delivery.

Most would recover without medical assistance.

In general nature provides her own remedies.

Should not be moved immediately after delivery.

Most proper diet.

Rest the great restorative.

Faintness from delivery.

Of the Lochia.

Varies in quantity.

Change of colour.

Mental affections.

Tranquillity should be promoted.

The head often affected.

Some women much dejected.

Seldom much troubled with after-pains with the first child.

Respecting dress, air, &c.

Binding of the abdomen.

Changing of clothes.

Impropriety of hot clothing.

Of confined air.

Heating the room with fire.

K

Impropriety

Impropriety of many visitors.

Removal of every thing offensive.

Time of confinement to the bed.

to one room.

When proper to go into the open air.

Diet of lying-in women.

Injurious effects of wine, spirits, &c.

What the most proper nourishment for women in child-bed.

Effects of high living more dangerous than low.

To be ruled in some degree by the customary living of the patient.

LECTURE XLII.

On the management of the breasts.

When the child should be applied.

Difficulty of drawing some breasts.

Especially with the first child.

From nipples badly formed, &c.

Means of drawing the breasts.

The practice of rubbing the breasts.

Of patients who do not intend suckling.

Distention of the breasts attended with pain and fever.

Repellent

Repellent applications often hurtful.

Medical treatment of women in childbed.

Medicines often prescribed unnecessarily.

The throat sometimes affected from crying out.

Rest may be procured by anodynes.

Preparations of opium frequently disagree.

What may be substituted.

State of the bowels require attention.

At what time solutives are proper.

What the most suitable.

The bowels of some easily moved.

others the reverse.

Clysters useful in obstinate cases.

of what composed.

Complaints in consequence of delivery.

Of the violence naturally inflicted on the parts.

Incontinency of urine from sphacelus of the urethra.

Incontinency of urine from debility.

Treatment.

Fainting after delivery.

Not an uncommon circumstance.

Causes.

Generally unattended with danger.

Treatment in common cases.

When

When arising from certain causes, is attended with danger.

Treatment in such cases.

LECTURE XLIII.

On the nature and treatment of after-pains,

Why so called.

Similar to labour pains.

Causes

Not dangerous.

Their duration.

Not very troublesome with the first child.

To be distinguished from cramp and other pains.

Treatment.

Of the lochial discharge.

Definition.

Duration and quantity.

Its gradual diminution.

Sometimes disappears and returns.

Injurious to the constitution.

May arise from previous disease.

Treatment.

Obstructions of the lochia.

May be the effect, or the cause of other complaints.

Causes,

Causes.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Diseases of breasts.

Very liable to disease from their structure
and office.

Inflammation.

Suppuration.

Cause of great suffering.

Sometimes of long duration.

How prevented.

Discharge of the matter when formed.

by the lancet.

by spontaneous rupture.

Dressings proper for the breasts.

Soreness of the nipples.

Mostly occasioned by the child's sucking.

Productive of extreme pain.

Often of long duration.

Remedies prescribed are numerous.

The nipple may be mechanically defended.

LECTURE XLIV.

On Fevers incident to lying-in women.

Mostly arise from maltreatment.

Some

Some are slight.

Others dangerous.

May arise from local or general causes.

Mostly occur soon after delivery.

Fever arising from inflammation of the uterus.

Mostly occurs within the first five or seven days.

Symptoms.

The pains to be distinguished from after-pains.

Inflammation of the uterus arises from different causes.

Causes whence it may originate.

The several ways in which the disease may terminate.

Danger attending the disease.

May often be relieved if taken in its early stage.

By what means.

Symptoms indicating immediate danger.

May be rendered fatal by improper treatment.

May terminate by external discharge of matter.

Treatment of the constitution under such discharge.

Irregular

Irregular feverish attacks.

Incident to women for several weeks after delivery.

Mostly arise from improper management.

Their duration.

Symptoms.

Not often dangerous.

Patient often left weak.

Treatment under the disease.

Liable to return if improperly treated.

Treatment in a convalescent state.

Eruptive fevers.

Mostly arise from improper nursing.

Sometimes prove fatal.

Symptoms vary in different patients.

Usual order of the symptoms.

Duration of the disease.

Prognostics.

Treatment of the disease.

Treatment in the convalescent state.

LECTURE XLV.

On the puerperal fever.

Definition.

Has been epidemic.

Causes.

Causes.

Authors not agreed.

Various may combine to produce it.

Of the predisponent causes.

Relative to air.

to passions of the mind, &c.

State of the body before delivery.

Occasional causes.

Various opinions of authors.

Symptoms.

Vary in different constitutions.

The rapid progress of the disease.

Time of its commencement.

Of the rigor.

Its effect on the breasts.

Of the countenance.

Tongue and mouth.

Skin.

Pulse.

Pain and swelling of the abdomen.

Respiration.

Affections of the stomach.

Of the urine.

Of the lochia.

The brain and nerves.

The blood.

The thirst.

Singultus.

Singultus.

Varieties in the symptoms.

The crisis.

Pathognomonic symptoms.

Prognosis.

Appearances on dissection.

Relative to the abdomen and thorax.

Of the fluid found in the abdomen.

Of the means most likely to prevent the disorder.

Treatment of the disorder.

In the cold fit.

In the subsequent fever.

Of bleeding, general and topical.

Blisters.

Emetics.

Sudorifics.

Clysters.

Warm bath.

Fomentations.

Tonics and cordials.

Nutrition.

Convalescent state.

LECTURE XLVI.

On the swelling of the lower extremities, incident to lying-in women.

L

Causes.

Causes.

Variety of opinions.

Symptoms.

Time of its commencement after delivery.

Progress of the swelling.

Parts which suffer most pain.

How distinguished from anasarca.

Of the concomitant fever.

The disease not confined to any particular class of patients.

How distinguished from elephantiasis.

Treatment.

In the first stage.

By aperients.

Topical applications.

Febrifuges.

Convalescent state.

Of tonic remedies.

On the management of children.

Changes in consequence of delivery.

Difference of structure and constitution, between the infant and adult.

Cleanliness and clothing.

Washing of infants.

Tight swathing injurious.

Of the proper clothing for infants.

Nutrition

Nutrition of infants.

Breast milk the most proper nourishment
for young infants.

All substitutes productive of more or less
injury.

Every mother cannot suckle.

Some unfitted by habits of life.

Diseases communicable by suckling.

At what time the infant should be first put
to the breast.

First milk is purgative.

Of purging young infants.

Of suckling the child.

Time of weaning.

Of bringing up children by hand.

LECTURE XLVII.

Of air and exercise for young children.

Much would be improper during the first
month.

To be gradually introduced.

The proportion of lives saved by children
of workhouses being removed into the
country.

Exercise absolutely requisite to health.

Young

Young animals active in proportion to the nature of that life they are intended for.
The time of putting children on their feet.
Erroneous conclusions drawn from other animals.

Of making it the interest of the poor to preserve their children.

Of infants sleeping, &c.

Rocking or singing children to sleep unnecessary.

Danger of the child's sleeping with the mother or nurse.

Of the side-bed.

On the diseases of children.

General remarks.

On the retention of the meconium.

Too viscid for the purgative powers of the milk to remove.

Its retention is a cause of disease.

What the most common purgatives.

Of mal-formation in children.

A great variety, some admit of remedies, others not.

Of the hollow roof.

Hare-lip.

Tongue too much confined.

not sufficiently confined.

Imperforate

Imperforate anus.

Rectum terminating in the vagina.

Imperforate urethra.

Imperforate ears.

Imperforate vagina.

Penis enclosed under the cutis.

Distortion of the feet.

Distortion of the toes and fingers.

Spina bifida, &c. &c.

LECTURE XLVIII.

Injuries from parturition.

Tumours on the head.

Swelling and discolouration of the face, &c.

Fractures and dislocations.

Herniæ.

A common complaint in young children.

The umbilical is most frequent.

Treatment by bandages, &c.

Inguinal.

Treatment by bandages, &c.

Swelling of the breasts.

Often improperly managed.

Of the proper treatment.

Red gum.

Definition.

Symptoms.

Causes.

Causes.

Treatment.

Thrush.

Definition.

Causes.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Soreness behind the ears.

Common with infants.

May be salutary.

Sometimes increases injuriously.

Treatment.

Bowel complaints.

The most common infantile diseases.

Of vomiting, when habitual.

Emetics, when indicated.

Cholicky pains often alarming.

Causes.

How known.

Treatment.

Observations on the stools.

Bowel complaints often improperly treated.

Observations on the use of calomel in those complaints.

Observations on opiates, &c.

On the change of food.

LECTURE XLIX.

On infantile jaundice.

General observations.

Causes.

Seldom injurious.

Children sometimes have the true jaundice.

Children affected by the mother.

The disease more prevalent on the continent.

Convulsions in children.

General observations.

Visible symptoms.

Causes are,

General or local,

Corporeal or mental.

Treatment relative to

Internal and external remedies.

The state of the air.

Nourishment.

Dentition.

To what class the human teeth belong.

Their state at the time of birth.

Their progress through the gums.

The order of their appearance.

The effect of teething.

Treatment.

LECTURE

LECTURE L.

On the choice of a wet nurse.
weaning of children.

General recapitulation of the preceding
lectures.

Conclusion.

F I N I S.

A P P E N D I X.

THE following is a proposed Plan of an Obstetric Record, or Register of Labours, &c. recommended to every practitioner in Midwifery.—From this mode of recording obstetric cases, we can at pleasure ascertain in a very short time, the whole number of women we have delivered from the commencement of business; the annual proportion of male and female children born; the proportion of mature to the premature births; the proportion of still-born children to those born living; the monthly or annual amount of fees; the number of new patients acquired in each year; the proportion which the several preternatural presentations bear to the natural, as

*

also

A P P E N D I X.

also the preternatural deliveries to the natural, &c. &c. By this plan we shall be at all times capable of referring to any remarkable case, the history of which may be useful to ourselves or our successors on future occasions; and may also be the means of preserving large collections from oblivion, and throwing them before the public from time to time, highly beneficial to the profession and the community at large. Such a register may also be very useful to many persons who may have lost their own memorandums of the births of their children; and is more certain than those kept in the usual parish method by persons who cannot be witnesses of the children's births, and consequently less to be depended on in Courts of Law, when the possession of estates may depend upon ascertaining their exact age.

The EXPLANATION of the PLAN.

1st Column, includes the number of labours from the commencement of business.

2d,

A P P E N D I X.

2d, Includes the names of the patients husbands: the husbands names are preferred from the consideration of all accounts being kept and made out in their, not their wives names.

3d, Includes the place of residence of each patient at the time of delivery. The letters placed before the names of places signify as follow:—C. a city,—C. T. county-town,—T. a common market-town,—V. a village,—E. an estate. When no such letter is so placed, it is to be understood that the patients were delivered in the city, town, or village, wherein the practitioner resides; in which case the street, lane, or court, &c. need only be mentioned.

4th, Includes single letters implying the sex of the child, M. signifies male, F. female; and where there are two letters in a line it expresses twins; which in case of different sexes, if the male is born first the letter M. should be placed first, and the F. last, *et vice versa*.

5th,

A P P E N D I X.

5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, Include the month, day, hour, and number of minutes past the hour on which the child was born; in the 7th column is inserted M. or A. after the hour of the child's birth, which signifies morning or afternoon; the morning is made to include the time from 12 o'clock at night to 12 at noon, and the afternoon from 12 at noon to 12 at night.

9th, Shews the number of weeks it may be judged the patient had been pregnant when delivered, allowing forty weeks to be the full period of utero-gestation, though, it is clearly ascertained, they may sometimes go beyond that time.

10th, Shews by a single letter whether the child was born living or dead; where there are two letters it implies twins, if either was born dead it is signified by the letter D. if it was the first born child, the D. should be placed in a corresponding order before the L. *et vice versa,*

11th,

A P P E N D I X.

11th, Includes the fees for attendance. By introducing the fees into the register in this manner, it is rendered more complete, and enables us to refer back at any time, if necessary, to see what was given for the attendance of any former labour, and also to ascertain the annual amount of the fees, without the trouble of collecting it from a voluminous ledger, which must otherwise be the case with those who are extensively concerned in Pharmacy.

12th, Contains the two letters N. and O. which signify new or old patients. All such as we have never attended before in labour are to be marked with the letter N. by which we may ascertain from year to year the proportionate increase of obstetric patients.

13th, Shews in every case what part of the child presented to the *os uteri*, from which, at any future period, we may easily calculate the proportion which the several preternatural presentations bear to the natural.

14th,

A P P E N D I X.

14th, Shews the several kinds of deliveries, independent of the presentations: As the child must be delivered with either the head, breech, or feet foremost, it will serve to shew what proportion the breech or footling deliveries bear to the number of natural or head deliveries.

N. B. The several instances of preternatural deliveries recorded in this plan, are by no means intended to shew the usual proportionate number; but are introduced merely by way of giving examples, to illustrate the mode of entering the several cases in the register. Where no note is made, it is to be taken for granted the delivery was natural, which not only saves the trouble of writing, but gives a much more distinct view of the proportion at the first glance of the eye.

15th, Includes a regular succession of numbers, which are introduced occasionally in a line with such labours as were attended with circumstances worthy of remark, and serve as references to the history of those cases kept in another book, regularly numbered correspondent

APPENDIX.

respondent with the numbers in this column of the register. It will be proper in the history of each case to introduce the husband's name, to prevent mistakes, as for instance :

No. 1. | The wife of Samuel Weston was delivered of twins, both males; the first presented with the head in the most natural position, and required no artificial assistance. The second presented with the breech, and was delivered without first bringing down the feet, or the arms previously to the head: the death of the child was not owing to any circumstance in the labour; it appeared to have been dead a considerable time, from its being much smaller than the living one, and so putrid that the cuticle was loosened. The placenta were spontaneously expelled into the vagina.

The

APPENDIX.

The ANNUAL SUMMARY REGISTER.

This is so explicit in itself at first sight, and must be so fully understood by the heads of the columns and what has been said of the first specimen, or daily register, as not to need any explanation. It will sometimes happen that the total number of children born will exceed the number of deliveries, which arises from the twin cases, as in the years 1782 and 1783*.

Any Stationer will be able to make a ruled book from these specimens; and two or three pages will be sufficient for the Annual Register, which may be ruled for that purpose at the latter-end of the book.

* I have consulted several of the first practitioners in London upon this plan, since a few impressions were taken off for that purpose, who have generally expressed their approbation of it, and obligingly proposed a few small alterations, some of which I have adopted; the others I found certain objections to introducing, which, I doubt not, I could have explained to their satisfaction, if opportunity had offered.

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ber of ents.	The Patient delivered.	Refidence of the Patient.	Sex of the Child.	
	1782.			
	John Whittingham's Wife.....	T. Sampford.....	M.	Ja
	Samuel Weston's	V. South Petherton.....	M. M.	I
	William Bright's.....	C. Chichester	F.	I
	James Pile's	C. T. Abbington.....	M.	Fe
	Thomas Briggs's.....	High-Street.....	F.	I
	Andrew Williams's.....	E. Sheepcomb	F.	A
	John Holborow's	E. Farehill.....	F.	O
	Jeremiah Warder's.....	V. Wivelscomb.....	M.	I
	1783.			
	Samuel Warton's	V. Stapleton.....	M.	Ja
	Henry Mullet's.....	T. Ilminster	M.	I
	James Farebank's	Broad-Street	M.	A
	William Ford's.....	E. Buttlehay.....	F.	J
	Henry Croft Maitland's.....	P. Axminster.....	F.	I
	James Reynolds's.....	P. Hatfield	M.	Sep
	John Henry Williams's	Walnut-Street	M. F.	I
	Thomas Lambert's.....	V. Salebrook.....	F.	I
	James Hardcastle's	Sanford-Street.....	F.	O
	p's	Coopers-Court.....	M.	No
	1784.			
	ightwhen's	V. Sanford	M.	Fe
	fton's	Weston's Buildings	M.	I
	right's	West-Gate-Street	F.	A
	fter's	Newport-Street	F.	I
	er's	V. Petherton.....	F.	I
	s	C. T. Abbington	M.	M
	row's	C. Farehill	F.	D
	kfon's	Sun-Street	M.	D

Time Month.	when delivered.			How long Pregnant.	Child born living or dead	Fees for Attendance.			Old or new Patient	What Presentation.
	Day.	Hour.	Min.							
January	3	4 M.	26	40 Weeks	L.	3	3	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	6	5 A.	7	36 Ditto	L. D.	2	2	0	N.	Head, Breech
Ditto	7	3 A.	45	40 Ditto	L.	5	5	0	N.	Head.
February	2	2 M.	30	40 Ditto	D.	2	2	0	N.	Head
Ditto	20	11 M.	10	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head.
August	10	2 M.	25	40 Ditto	L.	3	3	0	N.	Hands and Feet . .
October	29	11 A.	20	40 Ditto	L.	10	10	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	30.	2 A.	25	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head.
January	4	3 M.	17	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Breech
Ditto	14	1 A.	40	40 Ditto	L.	10	10	0	O.	Head
April	10	7 A.	15	38 Ditto	D.	2	2	0	O.	Head.
June	7	10 M.	45	40 Ditto	L.	3	3	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	29	7 M.	20	40 Ditto	L.	10	10	0	N.	Arm
September	10	1 A.	15	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	20	3 M.	20	40 Ditto	L. L.	3	3	0	N.	Head, Head
Ditto	31	11 A.	30	40 Ditto	L.	5	5	0	O.	Breech
October	7	11 A.	35	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head.
November	10	7 A.	27	36 Ditto	D.	7	7	0	O.	Shoulder
February	9	5 A.	30	40 Ditto	L.	5	5	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	20	10 M.	25	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head, with Funis .
April	7	11 M.	15	40 Ditto	L.	3	3	0	O.	Head.
Ditto	18	10 M.	12	40 Ditto	L.	3	3	0	N.	Head.
Ditto	27	3 A.	17	40 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	N.	Head.
May	3	11 A.	15	36 Ditto	L.	2	2	0	O.	Head.
Ditto	17	1 M.	10	40 Ditto	L.	10	10	0	O.	Head and Hand .
Ditto	24	7 M.	9	41 Ditto	L.	3	3	0	N.	Head.

The Patient delivered.	Residence of the Patient.	Sex of the Child.	Time	when delivered	
			Month.	Day.	Hour.
1782.					
Whittingham's Wife.....	T. Sampford.....	M.	January	3	4 M.
Weston's	V. South Petherton.....	M. M.	Ditto	6	5 A.
h Bright's.....	C. Chichester	F.	Ditto	7	3 A.
Pile's	C. T. Abbington.....	M.	February	2	2 M.
s Briggs's.....	High-Street.....	F.	Ditto	20	11 M.
y Williams's.....	E. Sheepcomb	F.	August	10	2 M.
olborow's	E. Farehill.....	F.	October	29	11 A.
h Warder's.....	V. Wivelfcomb.....	M.	Ditto	30.	2 A.
1783.					
Warton's	V. Stapleton.....	M.	January	4	3 M.
Mullet's.....	T. Ilminster	M.	Ditto	14	1 A.
Farebank's	Broad-Street	M.	April	10	7 A.
h Ford's.....	E. Buttlehay.....	F.	June	7	10 M.
Croft Maitland's.....	P. Axminster.....	F.	Ditto	29	7 M.
Reynolds's.....	P. Hatfield	M.	September	10	1 A.
Henry Williams's	Walnut-Street	M. F.	Ditto	20	3 M.
s Lambert's.....	V. Salebrook.....	F.	Ditto	31	11 A.
Hardcastle's	Sanford-Street.....	F.	October	7	11 A.
p's	Coopers-Court.....	M.	November	10	7 A.
1784.					
ightwhen's	V. Sanford	M.	February	9	5 A.
fton's	Weston's Buildings	M.	Ditto	20	10 M.
right's	West-Gate-Street	F.	April	7	11 M.
fter's	Newport-Street	F.	Ditto	18	10 M.
er's	V. Petherton.....	F.	Ditto	27	3 A.
s	C. T. Abbington	M.	May	3	11 A.
row's	C. Farehill	F.	Ditto	17	1 M.
kfon's	Sun-Street.....	M.	Ditto	24	7 M.

Delivered.		How long Pregnant.	Child born living or dead	Fees for Attendance.	Old or new Patient	What Presentation.	How delivered.	References to Cases.
Hour.	Min.							
4 M.	26	40 Weeks	L.	3 3 0	N.	Head.		
5 A.	7	36 Ditto	L. D.	2 2 0	N.	Head, Breech	Head, Breech.	1
3 A.	45	40 Ditto	L.	5 5 0	N.	Head.		
2 M.	30	40 Ditto	D.	2 2 0	N.	Head		2
11 M.	10	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head.		
2 M.	25	40 Ditto	L.	3 3 0	N.	Hands and Feet . . .	Feet	3
11 A.	20	40 Ditto	L.	10 10 0	N.	Head.		
2 A.	25	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head.		
3 M.	17	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Breech	Feet	4
1 A.	40	40 Ditto	L.	10 10 0	O.	Head		5
7 A.	15	38 Ditto	D.	2 2 0	O.	Head.		
10 M.	45	40 Ditto	L.	3 3 0	N.	Head.		
7 M.	20	40 Ditto	L.	10 10 0	N.	Arm	Feet	6
1 A.	15	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head.		
3 M.	20	40 Ditto	L. L.	3 3 0	N.	Head, Head		7
11 A.	30	40 Ditto	L.	5 5 0	O.	Breech	Breech	8
11 A.	35	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head.		
7 A.	27	36 Ditto	D.	7 7 0	O.	Shoulder	Feet	9
5 A.	30	40 Ditto	L.	5 5 0	N.	Head.		
10 M.	25	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head, with Funis . .	Feet	10
11 M.	15	40 Ditto	L.	3 3 0	O.	Head.		
10 M.	12	40 Ditto	L.	3 3 0	N.	Head.		
3 A.	17	40 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	N.	Head.		
11 A.	15	36 Ditto	L.	2 2 0	O.	Head.		
1 M.	10	40 Ditto	L.	10 10 0	O.	Head and Hand . .	Feet	12
7 M.	9	41 Ditto	L.	3 3 0	N.	Head.		

The Year.	Number of Males born.	Number of Females born.	Total Deliveries.	Number of Children born living.	Number of Children born dead.	Number of Women died in Child-Bed.	The Amount of Labour Fees.	Number of New Patients.	Number of Mature Labours.	Number of Premature Labours.	Number of Natural Deliveries.	Number of Deliveries by the Breech.	Number of Deliveries by the Feet.
1782	5	4	8	7	2	—	30 9 0	8	6	2	6	1	1
1783	6	6	11	10	2	—	53 11 0	7	8	3	8	1	3
1784	12	10	22	19	3	1	116 1 0	20	20	2	21	1	1
1785	24	21	43	40	5	—	135 9 0	29	40	5	45	—	—
1786	35	36	70	66	4	—	220 10 0	30	61	10	70	—	1
1787	47	46	91	89	5	—	291 18 0	32	84	10	92	2	—
1788	55	50	103	100	5	1	345 9 0	40	93	12	102	2	1
1789	74	76	148	139	7	—	498 14 0	42	126	20	147	1	2
1790	92	96	183	178	7	—	607 19 0	47	158	30	184	2	2
1791	120	123	240	228	10	2	913 10 0	55	205	38	238	2	3